

TAFT OFFICIATES WITH BIG CHIEFS

Strikes Hands With Custer's Foes at Wanamaker Indian Memorial.

PICTURESQUE SCENES

Chiefs in War Paint Give Their Dance and Chant Weird Hymns.

ONE APT AT REPATTEE

"Some Bridge, Isn't It," He Says, When Instructed by Chance Acquaintance.

With a "How!" that sounded like the grounding of a maelstrom, Chief Red Hawk, who led the Ojibwa Sioux against Custer, struck hands with President Taft yesterday above a spade of earth which marked the beginning of the National Indian Memorial on the heights of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and marked the friendship of the tribes to the Great Father and nation.

A few minutes earlier the President, standing beside Redman Wanamaker, the donor of the memorial, and surrounded by 33 Indian chiefs, had spoken of the part the Indian had played in the country's history and had broken ground for the memorial with a silver spade.

Then Chief Wooden Leg, leader of the Northern Cheyenne, had deigned the hole, using an Indian stone axe found in the Tottenville hills.

When President Taft lifted the first spadeful of earth the guns of the lower batteries of the fort and on the gunboat Dolphin cut the fog that shrouded the shore with sharp flashes, firing 21 shots, the national salute.

The Indian chiefs, gathered from distant reservations by Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, of the Wanamaker historical expedition, reached the fort some time before the President, who came on the Dolphin. They were drawn up at the landing to greet Mr. Taft, who was escorted by Redman Wanamaker as president of the memorial association. Dr. George Frederick Kunz of the executive committee, Major-General Thomas H. Barry, Major Rhoads, the President's aid, and Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Thomas Laughlin came with the President.

Others who took part in the ceremonies were Borough Presidents Miller of The Bronx, Steers of Kings and Crownell of Richmond; Thomas Hastings, architect of the memorial; Gen. Nelson Henry, Surveyor of the Port; Congressman R. E. Dieffenber of Pennsylvania; Gen. H. H. Hamilton, representing Gov. Sulzer; S. S. Johnson, representing Gov. Odell of Nevada, and J. S. Carr, representing Gov. Hanna of North Dakota.

Several companies of the Coast Artillery Corps from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth were drawn up at the wharf to salute the party and sentries lined the long winding road leading up to the heights. Many of the officers from nearby army posts had come to attend the exercises and there was a big crowd of civilians. The gold lace of the officers was hidden under capes and regiments as it began to rain, but the Indian chiefs, in full ceremonial dress and war paint, provided plenty of color.

When Mr. Taft had arrived at the platform, at the base of a flagpole, he stepped up to the corner of the memorial. Dr. Dixon spoke briefly of the purpose of the memorial. He said that never before had a monument been "dedicated to a race of people" and added that it was fitting that the President should meet with the Indian chiefs "on the birthday of our first President to establish a memorial to the first American."

When Dr. Dixon had finished, he invited the President to the chiefs as "Great White Father." President Taft said:

"We are met today to lay the cornerstone of a monument which is to have a double beauty and historical significance. It is a monument to the race of American Indians who occupied this country before the European white race came here to settle and people it as it is peopled today. The history of the race which occupied the continent of North America is varied and difficult to follow. The differences in the matter of civilization and culture between the tribes were very great, some showing very little advance from the lowest human type and others having a degree of civilization and culture that make them a people of interest to the present day historian."

History of Indian Tribes.

The part that the Indians of the great lakes and the Atlantic slope played in the contest between the English and the French in the eighteenth century for colonial supremacy is a most important one. The issue between the Algonquians who sided with the French, and the Iroquois, who sided with the English and planned their campaigns in the council of the Long House, all made a history revealing a statesmanship among the leaders and a persistence of purpose and policy that showed the advancement of the Indian in practical government far beyond a point generally supposed. Hendrick Hudson and his Dutch followers who founded this great country came into contact with the Indians and found them to be a force to be reckoned with. Indeed for two centuries the North American Indian has a right to be treated not as a relic of a prehistoric race but as an existing force with great and immediate and direct influence upon the settlement and development of this country by the white races.

It is appropriate, therefore, that this race which controlled North America for centuries before the white man came and that had so much to do with the country since its advent should have a memorial in this great city erected by the North American continent. Few harbors in the world are more beautiful than that of New York, and here between the upper and the lower bay will stand this monument to the red man, recalling his noble qualities of which he had many, and perpetuating the memory of the accession from the red to the white race in the ownership and control of the Western hemisphere.

We are indebted to the beneficence of a fellow citizen, Redman Wanamaker, through whose generosity this beautiful memorial is to be erected. No monument has a more conspicuous place in the world. At the gate of the new world and facing the old it tells the

story of the march of empire westward and the progress of Christian civilization in its advance toward the uttermost limits.

The President then stepped aside, giving place to Chief Wooden Leg. As the chief hacked at the soil with the stone axe the guns of the fort barked a salute to the red man.

Indians Chant Weird Hymns.

From the flagpole marking the spot where the memorial is to stand many halibuts depended and now the chiefs, each grasping a rope, began slowly to hoist the Stars and Stripes, while the army band played the Indian requiem, the "Vanishing Race," composed by Dr. Irving J. Morgan.

The white man's instruments did not disguise the weird plaintiveness of the Indian music. When the flag had reached the truck the band switched into "The Star Spangled Banner," and Chief Red Hawk, after greeting the President and Mr. Wanamaker, began to speak. He paused frequently for Chief Swan to interpret, and emphasized his words with many signs and gestures. He said:

"I am very glad to meet the ladies and gentlemen gathered on this occasion. I am an American Indian. I wish to ask the ladies and gentlemen and fellow members of the tribes one question. Did the white man come over with the American Indian when the white man discovered this country? My strong belief is that we were created by the Great Spirit to live in this country. You white men found me here and I am here today."

"I was the ruler at that time and when you first crossed the great ocean I thought you came here merely as visitors. From that time to this day you have improved our country. You have had me as a part of this country. You have helped me to uplift the flag of the glorious United States today and I will consider myself from now on a member of a universal brotherhood."

"The dress that you see me wear today I have given up long ago by your advice, but I have put on these things today to show you they are of the past. My son and my grandchild have been taught to follow your ways and I am here to show you that I will encourage them to do so to the end of their days. We have been taught in

our firm allegiance to this nation and declare that henceforth and forever in all walks of life and every field of endeavor we shall be brothers, striving hand in hand, and we will return to our people and tell them the story of this memorial and urge upon them their continued allegiance to our common country."

Every chief was dressed in full ceremonial costume when they started for the fort and early holiday makers on a Sixth avenue elevated train seemed to be somewhat startled when the cars were invaded by what appeared to be a war party. Eagle feather headresses that swept down almost to the moccasin top, beautifully dressed buckskin shirts embroidered with the dyed quills of the porcupine, fringed leggings of buckskin or gayly colored blanket stuff, wonderfully beaded footgear and fantastically decorated tomahawks, pipes and pouches made up the costumes of the chiefs. They are very valuable, those tribal dresses, but it did look funny to see the deckhands of the General Johnson, which carried the Indians to the fort, escorting the big red men on board with umbrellas as the rain set in.

On board the boat the chiefs held a council in the cabin and then when it cleared up went up on deck to rehearse their songs and dances and have exposed to them the wonders of the great bridges. Most of them had never seen salt water before or been on board a steamboat. But you couldn't always be sure about your savage. One self-appointed guide jugged the elbow of a chief whose face, streaked with vermilion and yellow, looked very wild indeed, and, pointing to the Williamsburg Bridge, tried to call the chief's attention by signs and grunts to its size.

The chief glanced up and without a smile replied:

"Yes, it's some bridge, isn't it?" He was Reginald Oskosh, chief of the Menomonee, one of the first Carlisle students, a man of wealth and culture, who spoke several languages and knows the white man's world.

Blind Chief Who Fought Custer.

Perhaps the most interesting of the

The best advertised building in the world

A fact that will figure large in the publicity assets of every business that makes its home here. Its peculiar prestige will appeal strongly to those concerned having a particular clientele, as well as to those who for themselves desire offices where the class of tenants admitted is restricted.

Aeolian Hall

West 42d St. opp. Library
Most central location in all New York. Within few minutes' walk of railway terminals, subway express station, Hudson tunnel, elevated and street car lines.
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all that the Indian was—his manner of life, his costumes and his customs. So the monument will comprise a small museum, thirty-five feet high, to contain the various styles of Indian homes, an art gallery for all prints and paintings that may be procured of Indian life, a section giving a collection of his weaponry, a costume section and several others devoted to Indian exhibits, and a library containing books of Indian lore.

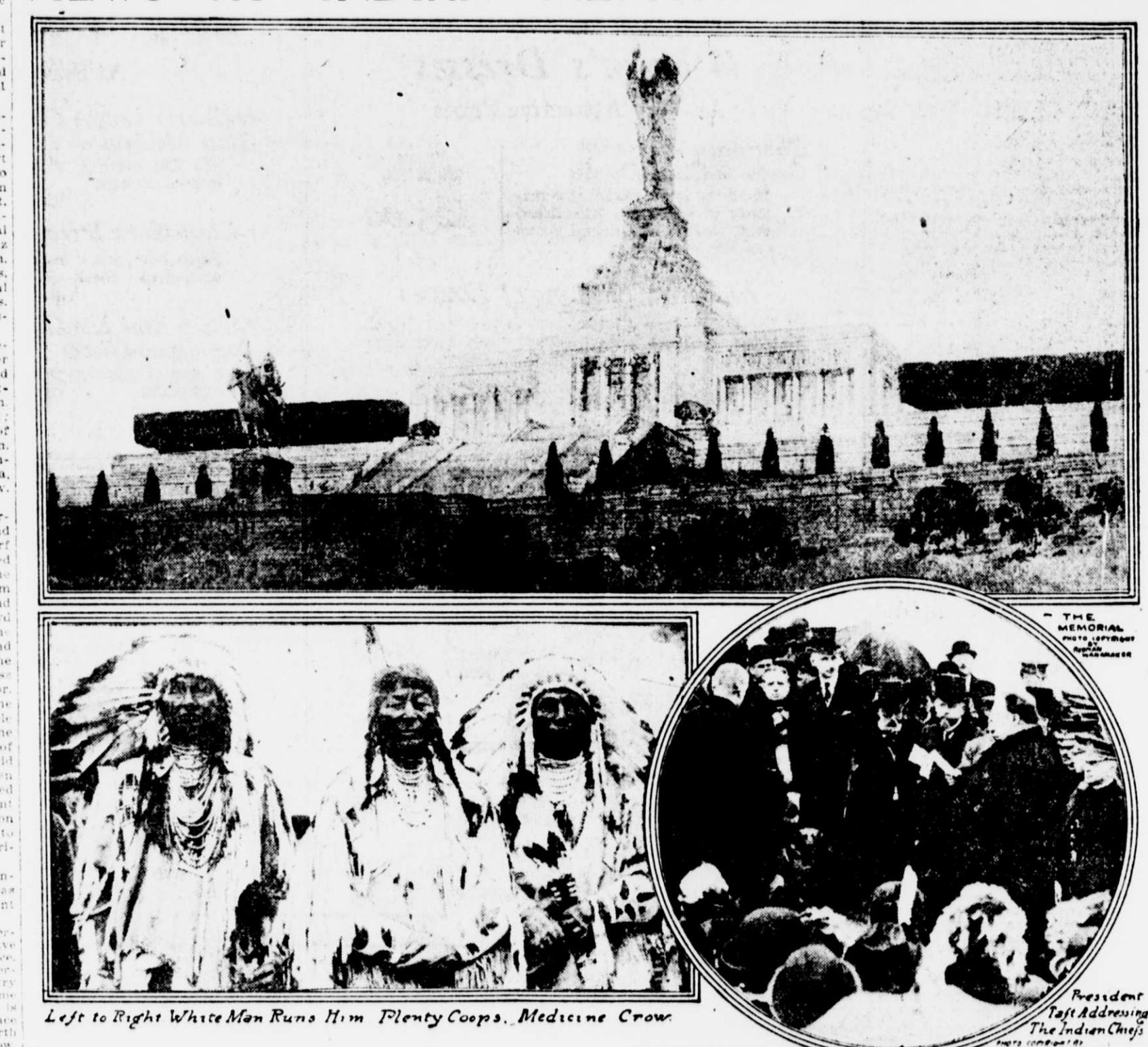
Above this on a pedestal seventy feet high will stand a mammoth bronze figure of an Indian. The bow and arrow in the left hand hanging at arm's length indicates that he is through with his weapons of war, while the uplifted hand with the two fingers extended

FOOD DEPOTS FOR STRIKERS.

About 70,000 Tailors Are Out: \$50,000 Back at Work.

The strike of the workers on men's and boys' garments after ineffectual attempts to bring about settlements has now settled down to a fight to a finish, the strike leaders said yesterday. Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, said there are about 70,000 still on strike and about 50,000 have made settlements and are now at work. The latter include 12,000 employed by the members of the Canal Street Clothing Manufacturers Association, which made an agreement with the union about three weeks ago. The rest of the 50,000

VIEWS AT INDIAN MEMORIAL CEREMONIES



Left to Right White Man Runs Him, Plenty Coops, Medicine Crow.

our Indian way to love one another as brothers. I hope you all have hearts and minds to help us to get out of the rut for the rest of our lives."

Dr. George Frederick Kunz, president of the American Science and Historical Preservation Society, told the history of the stone axe which Chief Wooden Leg had used. He said that, through the courtesy of Director Roberts of the Mint, he had been able to make the inauguration of the monument the occasion for distributing the first examples of the new five-cent piece, which bear an Indian head and a buffalo. The first of the new coins was handed to President Taft and then a handful was distributed among the Indians and the official guests.

Dance of the Chiefs.

At the close of the ceremonies the chiefs, led by Mountain Chief of the Blackfeet, danced about the flagpole, beating tom-toms and chanting a war song.

Before leaving their hotel in New York to go to the fort the meaning of the memorial and the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground was explained to the chiefs by Indian Commissioner F. H. Abbott. He asked them to say what they thought and the chiefs drew up three statements, which Mr. Abbott put together, keeping as nearly as possible to the exact language used. The chiefs called their statements a "declaration of allegiance." It said in part:

"We, the representatives of various Indian tribes, through our presence and the part we take in the dedication of this memorial to our people renew our allegiance to the glorious flag of the United States and offer our hearts to our common service. Though a conquered race, with our right hands extended in brotherly love and our left hands holding the pipe of peace, we hereby bury all past ill feeling and proclaim allegiance to all the nations of the world."

chiefs was Two Moons, who led 300 braves of the Northern Cheyennes against Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn. He is blind now and feels his way or is led by a staff wound with strips of beaver skin. He speaks a little English and when someone asked him about the Custer fight he said:

"My white Father told me to fight no more and I fight no more. I am a very old man. At the Little Big Horn it was light, fight all the time and now the white man and the Indian smoke the pipe of peace and will never fight again."

Then there was Chief Red Cloud, son of the famous warrior of the Ojibwa Sioux and himself once a "hostile."

Major John Burke, the old Indian agent who acted as mediator between the soldiers and the Indians after Wounded Knee, showed Red Cloud a picture of his father. The chief seemed much affected. When he said it was the only picture of his father he had ever seen the Major gave him the photograph.

Three of the most picturesque of the chiefs were White Man Runs Him, one of Custer's scouts; Medicine Crow and Plenty Coops, all of the Crow-Apishka tribe.

toward the open sea is the universal peace sign of the Indian.

"Thus," says the programme of the ceremony, "he gives in bronze a perpetual welcome to the nations of the world, as he gave welcome to the white man when he first came to these shores, and thus we have combined the impress of modern civilization in the base and what the Indian thought of himself in the bronze statue."

The figure of the Indian shown in the illustration of the memorial is tentative. The statue will be designed by Daniel Chester French, the sculptor. Thomas Hastings is the architect.

FINAL ACTION IN U. P. R. CASE.

Wickscham Goes to St. Louis to Enter Dissolution Decree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Attorney-General Wickscham left Washington this afternoon for St. Louis, where on Monday he will appear in the United States Circuit Court for the entering of the dissolution decree in the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific merger case.

The agreement of dissolution, which was entered into by the officials of the two roads two weeks ago and was approved by the Attorney-General, had been filed in the United States District Court at Salt Lake City as a matter of form and will be carried before the Judges of the Eighth Judicial Circuit sitting at St. Louis, for a hearing on an application for entry of final decrees.

The railroads have notified the Government they will present no opposition to the decree as entered in equity at Salt Lake and the hearing at St. Louis is expected to be merely a formal matter.

are at work under settlements made with individual employers, Men Levy being the last to settle so far.

The associations of employers with which no settlements have been made are the New York Clothing Trades Association, the Associated Manufacturers of Boys' Clothing, the American Clothing Manufacturers Association, the Tailors to the Trade Association and the United Manufacturers and Merchants Association.

Committees have been sent to the unions in other States to collect money for the strikers and depots have been opened throughout the city by the committee where needy strikers can get supplies of food, the money for which has been contributed by unions and associations.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made by committees of clergymen of various denominations to bring about a general settlement of the strike, the main obstacle being the demand for recognition of the union. Four of the associations of employers have decided against making an agreement with the union or the representatives of the strikers as a body.

FOX HUNTS TO DRAW BAR TRADE.

Humane Society Will Try to Stop Them on That Account.

READING, Pa., Feb. 22.—On the ground that fox hunts are organized in this region for the purpose of increasing bar receipts at the roadhouses the Berks County Humane Society has given notice that it will put a stop to the hunts.

George J. Gross, president of the organization, says that the festive fox hunt is so weakened that he is unable to escape from the vicinity of the roadhouse before his brush is taken and that the whole party of huntmen then return to celebrate the "kill." He adds that the society is a pest to farmers and their pursuit and extermination under proper conditions are not objectionable, but the so-called chases held here are nothing but advertisements to draw trade to the country bars. In most cases the animals are so enfeebled that they make little effort to escape.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dry Goods—Carpets—Upholstery

Announce for Monday Only

An Important Sale

of \$25,000 Worth of

Fancy Dress Silks

as Follows:

Stripe Satin Crepes, Fancy Mar-
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Striped Taffetas, Taffeta Faconne,
Taffeta Piquete, Louise and
Taffeta Checks, Plaid Poplins, Print
Warps, Taffeta Plaids, White Crepes,
also a number of other Novelties,
Formerly \$1.25 to \$5.50 Yard
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to
2.25

Novelty Dress Silks

For Spring and Summer, 1913.

We are now showing the latest weaves and colorings in Foreign Novelty Dress Silks, the accepted styles for the coming seasons, including Printed Crepes, Foulards, Fleur de Soie and Mousselines, Brocaded Crepes, Crepons, Satins, also Matelasse and Crepe Juliette. Satin Crepe Meteore in the ultra colorings.

SPECIAL—MONDAY ONLY.

1,000 YARDS SATIN CREPE
BROCADES, 36 inches wide—
soft new finish, high lustre, one of
the most fashionable materials of
the season—in the following Even-
ing Shades:—Pink, Ciel, Mais,
Salmon, Lavender, Turquoise,
Champagne, also White.
Regular price \$2.50 yard,
Regular price \$2.50 yard,

American Models

by
Celebrated American Designers

A special exhibit will be held on MONDAY in our Salon de Robes, 2d floor, of a number of models of unusual merit, showing the styles created for the coming season by American designers of national repute.

This Exhibit should be of Special Interest to all American Women.

Women's Suits and Coats

Newest Spring Models.
Especially Priced for Monday and Tuesday.

ENGLISH SERGE SUITS—Shawl revers of Silk faille, new cut skirt—Regularly \$48.00 32.00
FRENCH SERGE SUITS—New blouse coat, draped skirt—Regularly \$50.00 35.00
FAILLE DE LAINE COATS—New three-quarter length model, lined throughout—Regularly \$38.00 27.50
BLACK FAILLE SILK COATS—Full length model, satin trimmed—Regularly \$52.00 37.50

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ON MONDAY ONLY WE
OFFER THE LATEST
FRENCH NOVELTY in the
Season's new tones of Helio, Old
Rose, Grey, Leather, Champagne,
Cadet, Navy and White—42ins. wide.
Regular price \$2.25 yard.
Regular price \$2.25 yard.

Broadway & 19th Street

MAY PROLONG RUBBER STRIKE.

President of the Goodyear Company Refuses to Arbitrate.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 22.—With the announcement by F. A. Seiberling, president of the Goodyear Company, that he and his company have nothing to arbitrate with the strikers, peace in the big Akron rubber strike seems remote. Seiberling's stand is taken to be an indication of the attitude of the other rubber companies in Akron and a long battle is now expected. I. W. W. leaders, who have recruited 7,000 of the 14,000 rubber workers on strike, say that Akron will experience a repetition of the Lawrence strike. They presented today a wage scale providing for a 25 per cent. increase.

Gov. Cox announced today that with the State Board of Arbitration he would try to effect a settlement next week.

New Keith Theatre for Brooklyn.

H. F. Keith is soon to add a new vaudeville theatre to the five he at present owns in Brooklyn, and has planned to make it one of the most commodious and attractive amusement houses in the city. It will be located on Ninth street near Fifth avenue, in South Brooklyn. It will have a frontage of 125 on Ninth street and extend through to Eighth street and will have a seating capacity of 3,000. It will be known as the Prospect, and it is expected will be ready for opening next January.

The annual memorial mass for dead members of the Knights of Columbus was celebrated yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. John D. McCarthy, S. J., preached the sermon.

Bishop McConnell of the Brooklyn Catholic diocese has appointed the Rev. James J. Coan, chancellor of the diocese, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Adelphi street as successor of the late Rev. John F. Nash.

CITY JOTTINGS.

Dispossession proceedings have been brought in the Municipal Court in the Ninth district against ninety tenants in the Fitzgerald Building, at Broadway and Forty-third street. One of the tenants is the theatrical firm of Cohen & Harris, which occupies an entire floor. The George M. Cohen Theatre is in the building.